The Greatest Of All Clothing Sales

Boys' Suits Boys' Overcoats Boys' Odd Pants

Thousands of people who wear clothes will hail with delight the news that D. W. MYERS will on February 1st, throw his doors wi open for another **Great Stock Reducing Sale.** The public knows from his past sales that when his trumpet sounds it means an immens feast of bargains, (not hot air that they usually get). Now we are going to be brief and to the point. During February we will sacrifi $20,000.00 of the best merchandise ever shown in Lynchburg, as soon as this mark is reached will close the sale. A hint to the wise is suff cient. If you miss coming to this sale, you will miss the greatest bargains ever shown in the city. Nice new, up-to-date stock. We will n carry it over. Must have room for spring stock. Be good to yourselves and tell your friends and neighbors of our sale and when they com and supply themselves with clothes at such reduced prices, they will thank you. Remember everything marked in plain figures. Our store w be closed on the 29th, 30th and 31st., to enable us to arrange and mark down prices. And down they shall go and you reap the benefit. W hav'nt space to tell you half. The following prices will prevail through the entire stock and **we will do our best to wait on you promptl**

These prices are for Cash Only.

Men's Suits				Men's Odd Pants			
$ 3.00 to $ 7.00 Suits, now	$ 1.98	6.00 to 8.00	"	4.48	$2.00 to $2.50 Pants		$1.39
5.00 to 12.00	2.98	7.50 to 9.00	"	4.98	3.00 to 4.00	"	2.48
7.00 to 15.00	3.98	10.00 to 12.00	"	6.98	4.00 to 5.00	"	2.98
10.00 to 18.00	7.98	12.50 to 15.00	"	7.98	5.00 to 6.00	"	3.98
12.00 to 21.00	9.98	15.00 to 18.00	"	9.98	Many odds and ends at less than the material in them cost.		
15.00 to 22.50	12.98	18.00 to 22.00	"	12.98			
Many Suits will sell for less than the price of old coats.		Many odds and ends in Overcoats at your price.			Boys' Suits		
					$2.00 to $2.50 Suits		$1.48
Men's Overcoats		Men's Odd Pants			3.00 to 3.50	"	2.48
$ 5.00 to $ 6.00 Coats now	$ 2.98	Several thousand pair to go at less than factory cost.			3.50 to 4.00	"	2.98
					4.00 to 5.00	"	3.98

Many odds and ends at less than the material in them cost.

Boys' Overcoats

Will go in this Sale at Cost and many below.

A Good Coat At From $1.98 up

Boys' Odd Pants

Several Hundred Pair

50c and 75c Kind 35c

75c and $1.50 ..... 49c

$1.00 and 1.25 Good Assortment. 89c

Handkerchiefs

Nice White Hemstitched 10c Kind in This Sale 4c Each

Ties

New 4-In-Hand Wide and Narrow 50c, 75c and $1.00 Silk Ties, for this Sale 25c

A big lot of Neckwear that Sold from 25c to $1.00, this sale, 6c. 8c and 10c Each.

Hose

Men's Seemless 10c and 15c quality, in this Sale 6c a Pair

Shirts

50 Doz. to go at 24c

50 " " 39c

50 " " 69c

White Stiff Bosom, $1.00 Kind to go at 79c

10 Doz. at from ..... 39c a pair

A big reduction in both dress and working gloves.

Suspenders

25c kind in this Sale 10c

50c " " " 25c

75c " " " 39c

Gloves

There are a great many other articles too numerous to mention that will interest you, that we shall place on sale at the same great reduction. Such as Men's Heavy Underwear from 19c up, Dress Suit Cases, Bath Robes, Smoking Jackets, Traveling Sets, Night Shirts, Safety Razors, Fancy Jewelry, Scarf Pins, Etc. Remember store opens 9 o'clock a. m., Thursday, February 1st. Hahr at once. Come early. Yours to please

D. W. MYERS, 828 Main St., Lynchburg, Va.

HOW CLIMATE AFFECTS BLONDES

Did the ancient highly civilized nations of the past die out because they were blonde and therefore unfitted for the regions in which they flourished? Dr. Charles Z. Woodruff, a surgeon in the United States army, who has written a book on the subject, believes that this was the case. He maintains that too much light is injurious to white races through its actinic or chemical effects, from which the dark skin pigments of swarthy races protect them. Thus he explains why, by survival of the fittest, dark races are found in tropical lands, why Europeans have always failed to colonize the tropics and why blondes disappear when they migrate southward. Says a reviewer in the Edinburgh Medical Journal: "The blonde and intelligent rulers of regions suited better for more swarthy inhabitants have regularly in the course of ages died out, with their subjects, thoroughly acclimatized to their domicile, reappear. Egypt has been the theater of immigration of intellectual races over and over again; in each case these disappeared and civilization decayed, though the native fellah survived and survives. There will,' the author predicts, 'never be another dark age, for the present Aryan conquerors rule in from London and are not colonizers.' While the blonde type of mankind requires for its evolution a cold, dark, northern country, the brunette of various degrees of intensity up to absolute blackness is alone adapted for lasting existence in most regions of the world."

There is too much sunshine in the United States and some of the races that have come to this country until recently is adapted to the climate, Dr. Woodruff thinks, except the Jews. All the rest are degenerating from excessive light. The lower Mediterranean races, however, are now flocking over, and if the blonde types die out as they did in Greece and Italy during the decadence of these two countries, United States history may repeat itself, though Dr. Woodruff believes that the northern types may survive in sufficient numbers to prevent the destruction of the republic provided it takes warning and limits the franchise to the races represented by these types.

About seven centuries were required, according to Dr. Woodruff, for the climate of Greece to destroy its blondes. In 600 B. C., the period of its greatest literary glory, the decadence of the Greeks was already evident and shows itself to-day in their literature and art. Dr. Woodruff points out how ancient Greek statues exhibit many of the stigmata of degeneracy; even a famous head of Juno has strained development of the jaw and is "the head of a dying race."—Chicago News.

"WISHING TREE" WELL NAMED

"The 'wishing tree' in front of the white house at Washington afforded me more fun than any other one thing there," said a globe trotter, "though the city is packed full of interesting things. I had read of the 'wishing tree' some years ago, and it was one of the first things that I asked for on my arrival there. The tree itself is a dwarf chestnut and is located in Lafayette square. Immediately to the west of Clark Mills' equestrian statute of Washington.

"This 'wishing tree' has even more stories told about it than the one on Hyde Park in London. The habitues of the square, as Lafayette park is called there, thoroughly believe in it. The negroes that I spoke to about it, nurse girls and others, all agreed that anyone could get anything they would wish for if they wished hard enough. The whitest old darkey I conversed about the tree generally stood under it and passed both hands about a lower limb, which is within convenient reach.

"Strangely enough, while I was there I saw an illustration of its power. I noticed a black woman go under the tree and the park watchman told me she was a regular 'wisher.' As she was leaving the tree I asked her what she had wished for and she told me that she could not tell what it was until a certain time had elapsed. Going out to the street, she picked up a fine lamp, which had evidently fallen from an automobile, and then, in reply to my question, she said: 'I wished for an automobile—but I reckon I didn't wish hard enough, for I only got a lamp.'

"I spent an hour about the tree with my friend Hall Caine, who tells me that he intends to introduce it in his next book, for which he is now making the studies. An equally amusing thing happened a few moments after. In going through the park Caine had forgotten to pick up his umbrella from one of the seats and he had given it up as lost. I thought that was a splendid opportunity to try the merit of the tree and suggested that he go under the tree and wish for the recovery of his umbrella. He had not got half his wish out when a gentleman passed up and handed him the missing umbrella."

THE ARABIAN HORSE'S TAIL

The way the Arabian horse holds his tail is looked upon as the finest point of breeding. The Arabs believe that the spirit of God is shown there. No man living can account for the way they do it. It equals the arch of the neck and balances the house. Mr. Bailey of Barnum & Bailey's circus tells me that they have tried everything to get their horses to carry their tails that way. But the Arabian horse is the only one that does it.

Another thing about the Arabian horse is the tremendous width of the jowl. Nature didn't intend an ordinary horse to run far; his windpipe is too small. The blood runs cold in the veins and the pulse is noticed the other day in the paper of a great race horse that choked to death on the track and dropped dead trying to win. My horse Nejdran, standing 14½ hands high, is three times as broad across the throat as a wonder of a horse standing 19 hands high with which I compared him.

That is where the Arabian horse gets his endurance. He has the ability to run. He is the only horse which, looked at from behind, shows both harrels of the ribs; he has big lungs, meaning great staying power.

The Arabian horse is absolutely companionable. You may live one on his hay his wife would be run out from weariness, then apply whip and spur and he will make a desperate effort to respond. You fire out another shot unexplained and this time he will fight you like a dog. This was shown in King Richard's Arabs which were brought to England in 1485. King Richard, who was a very wealthy man, took an artist to the edge of the desert and captivated the Arabs with pictures and bribes until he induced them to part with four or five horses. These were taken to Kentucky.

During the war two men who were trying to escape from Kentucky to Virginia were mounted, one on one of these Arabs and the other on an ran them until the Kentucky horse thoroughbred Kentucky horse. They stopped and refused to go. Then the two got on the Arab and made their escape. From this strain descend many of the Kentucky saddle horses which carry their tails in the precious tiers manner of the Arabs.—Pacific Monthly.

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OFFICE, 1313 CHURCH STREET.
Between Eleventh and Twelfth. Open Day and Night. My prices are as low as the lowest. Teeth extracted with but little pain. I solicit your patronage and, having twenty years' experience can guarantee satisfaction.

PRICES.

Will make you the best $8.00 Teeth in Lynchburg.
Amalgam Filling.....50c. and $1.00
Gold Crown.....$5.00 and $8.00
Bridge Work, per Tooth.....$5.00 up
Teeth extracted for.....25 and 50c.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

STATED COMMUNICATIONS of Andersonville Lodge, No. 212, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall at Buckingham Court-house, Va., TUESDAY on or before the full moon in each month, at 7 o'clock P. M. All Master Masons are fraternally invited.

E. D. GREGORY, W. M.
J. LEE COLEMAN, Secretary.

Washing MADE EASY.
The "SHELBY"
Ball-Bearing Washer is King of Washers.

This machine will wash any clothing that requires washing, from Lace Curtains to the coarsest fabrics. This machine is upon scientific principles, doing away with cog and bevel gear wheels. This washer is on a steel frame. The tub can be quickly and easily removed for inspection. Entire satisfaction or money refunded.

W. P. Clark Co.,
1026 MAIN STREET.

HUNT,
successor to Brown,
The Photographer
FARMVILLE, Va.

Music Attracted Skunk.

A Southwest Harbor man was playing the violin in the twilight recently when a skeet little skunk came shuffling upon the verands and up to the door near which the musican was seated.

Here the skunk apparently danced a jig to the tune of the music and when the music ceased and the player reached for his gun Mr. Skunk made his bow and a hasty exit.—Chicago Chronicle.

Thief in Losing Transaction.

A couple of weeks ago, some thief stole six fine pullets from the barn of John Stockwell of Manchester, Vt., and substituted for them two roosters and a small hen. A local newspaper gave the incident some notice and the pullets were mysteriously returned—not, however, until the two roosters had been eaten up by Mr. Stockwell. No one has come after the hen yet.

We have on hand a Large and Select Line of **HARDWARE** of every description, which we are offering to the trade of this section, including the Best Line of Agricultural Implements ever offered on this market.

Buckeye Grain Drills, Thomas Disc Harrows Hench and Dromgold Wheeled Spring Harrows, Genuine Oliver Chilled Plows.

— WE ARE ALSO AGENTS FOR THE —

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FINE GUNS
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Parker Lefever
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ALL KINDS OF AMMUNITION
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Guns and Sporting Goods
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SAMM PATTESON, C. HORSBURGH PATTESON Hughes, Va. Lynchburg, Va.
PATTESON & PATTESON, Attorneys-at-Law.
Buckingham, Va.
Courts—State and Federal. Business entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention.

R. B. FORD, Attorney-at-Law and Commissioner of Accounts, Appomattox C. H., Va. Courts—Appomattox, Campbell, Bedford and Nelson Counties.

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All business entrusted to me will be faithfully attended to. Guarantee Company is surety on my bond.

J. H. Robertson
SURVEYOR & ENGINEER
Wily P. O.
Buckingham County, Va.
Phone No. 174.

Robert S. Bell, S. B. Martin, Scottsville, Va. C. J. Stebbins, Jr., Fork of Tobby (no.), Buckingham. Farmville, Va. Frank L. Norting, Richmond. Va. A. H. Clement, West Appomattox, Va.

A. S. PRAM, Land Surveyor, Farmville, Va.
Will Survey Lands in Prince Edward, Cumberland, Appomattox, Prince Edward, Buckingham or Campbell counties. Will be found at Court-house on Court days. Orders left at Hotel Slaughter or with Clerk of Court will receive prompt attention.

J. L. CHENAULT,
AUCTIONEER.
OFFICE AT J. R. ATWOOD'S STORE,
WEST APPOMATTOX, VA.
Appomattox and Prince Edward sales solicited.

W. D. DUIGUID, (Successor to Geo. A. Duiguid & Son.
Licensed Embalmer
—AND—
Funeral Director.
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One Hundred New Accounts, You Can Open An Account With This Bank By Depositing
ONE DOLLAR.
An Account Once Opened Can EASILY Be Added To Each Month.

HEADQUARTERS FOR LIQUORS.
LARGEST DEALER IN THE SOUTH
...BEST QUALITIES. LOWEST PRICES...
Try our Mountain Dew Rye Whiskey, $2.00 per gallon.
Apple Brandy, $2.00 per gallon.
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SEND FOR PRICE LIST. NO CHARGE FOR JUG
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DO YOU KNOW
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We carry a Complete Stock and can furnish you wants no matter what it is. Give us a call.
Central Pharmacy
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CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS.
From December 1st, 1900, to February 1st, 1901, I will make CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS at the LOW PRICE OF $1.00 PER DOZEN. As this is only for a short time you will do well to take advantage of this low offer.
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SO DO OTHER PEOPLE!
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Think It Over. A Trial Will Convince You. Low Rates.

R ADMIRALS PERISH ON SHIP

ian Man-of-War Aquidaban Blown Up.

TWO HUNDRED VICTIMS.

ision of the Powder Magazine Caused ecial to Sun in Three Minutes—Was ng the Cruiser Barroso, on Which de Brazilian Minister of Marine and t.

anciro, Brazil, (By Cable).—The ern turret ship Aquidaban sunk at Jacarepagua, south of Rio Janeiro, P. M., as a result of an explo- il se powder magazine. rear admirals perished. dead number 212 and the injured ery-eight of those aboard were

Aquidaban had been used for the solation of a number of superiory officers and were attached to ills escort of the cruiser Barroso, Barroso had on board the Minis- Marine and his staff, who were ing the sites proposed for a new

following members of the commis- which left the arsenal on board the ahan, immediately after the Minister arine, were killed or drowned:

Admiral Francisco Calheiros Da Reed Admiral Joao Candido Bra- and Captain Alves de Larrigo.

o commanders, two German pi- sters and one reporter also were ned.

three minutes after the explosion ed the Aquidaban sank. cruiser Barroso has arrived here the injured.

Aquidaban was a steel sheathed ship of 4,950 tons. She was 280 ng and had a beam of 60 feet and a d of 10 knots. She was built in and in 1895, at a cost of $1,750,000. reconstructed in Stettin, Germany, 1905. Her armament consisted of 6-inch, four 4-inch guns, two inch fire guns, with five torpedo tubes. complement was 388 men.

armor consisted of a belt seven hicks, and from seven to eleven thick. The turrets and redoubt encased in 10-inch plates.

Aquidaban took part in the foreign ships that took part in the mem- demonstration in New York har- in 1893 in honor of the World's mbia Exposition at Chicago, when ree Spanish caravels, representing mbus' ships, were brought from

battleship was the flagship of Ad- Mello, who died a few days ago, the mutiny and held control of the ur of Rio de Janeiro for some days 1893.

Brazilian fleet in the port of Rio ncero revolted on the night of Sep- 6, 1893, captured a number of ant vessels and armed them. Ad- Custodio Jose de Mello was com- er-in-chief. The ships on board ded with vast stores of arms, am- ition, provisions and coal. One ob- ive view was to levy contributions bays of Guanabara and Nicheroy be roadstead.

the 6th the fleet attempted to make arrangement with the Provisional ent of the State of Rio de Janeiro, with the commander of Fort Santa but failed. Then the land on bers where Armacao and Nicheroy are ilarly situated, and rioters and ers to the 12th, inclusive. The insur- ts were busily returned from the and every attempt to land was

The city of Chicago has sued two traction lines for overcrowding street cars. A four workmen in a tunnel under East River, New York, were drowned or suffocated by a burst air pipe failing to keep up the pressure of air necessary to exclude rising water to enter and flood a shaft.

President Mitchell of the United Mineworkers, in addressing the annual convention in Indianapolis, urged a demand for higher wages. The operators have agreed to meet Mitchell in conference.

W. M. Wolfe, professor of theology in Brigham Young College, has renounced Mormonism, having found that the elders are still marrying plural wives in Mexico.

FOREIGN

The anniversary of "Red Sunday" in Warsaw was observed by a strike of the factory people. There were several conflicts between revolutionists and the military.

Cossack patrols now ride through the streets of Helsingfors in pairs, and the term of "bomb formation"—that is, wide apart, so as not to be blown up so easily.

An agreement between Great Britain and the United States to include bribery and bankruptcy frauds in the offenses will be ratified in London shortly.

Chinese troops invaded Tongnin, French Indo-China, and in a battle with a French force 300 Chinese were killed and 300 wounded.

Trouble is looming up in Finland, and the extremists of the labor party are bent upon a bomb-throwing campaign.

Thirty thousand Russian troops are now operating in the Baltic provinces to put down the revolutionists.

Two striking ironworkers were killed, 60 and 40 wounded in a fight with gendarmes at Nandorlehey, Hungary.

Because of the taking of an interiority in connection with the separation of church and state in France caused an exciting debate in the Chamber of Deputies.

The head Moorish member of the Moroccan conference has informed the diplomatic corps that the Sultan will not abolish the harlah laws imposed upon the Jews.

Reports of the arrest of William Engish Walling, an American, in St. Petersburg for revolutionary activity are denied.

It now appears to be the plan of the Chinese government to greatly restrict the privilege of foreigners.

Sir John Eoglish-Jones, defense fortifications from the Thames to Plymouth will be inspected by the king.

The Moroccan conference reached an agreement on the question of a police force for the repression of contraband enterprise at Morocco. The stiff attitude of Great Britain is considered a danger in the conference.

The demonstrations at Hamburg against the proposed new election law assumed a serious aspect. In a conflict with the police and rioters a man and a former were wounded.

W. English Walling, of Chicago, a social settlement worker, was arrested in St. Petersburg because of his alleged sympathy with the revolutionists.

China continues to refuse to sign with Great Britain the Tibetan treaty, and is anxious to assert Chinese sovereignty over that country.

A new workmen's council was elected in St. Petersburg. As fast as the members of one council are arrested another is formed.

THE LATEST NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

DOMESTIC

Remarks by Colonel Meldrim, of counsel for Greene and Gaynor, now on trial in Savannah, were construed as a reflection on the court by Judge Speer, who ordered the attorney to his seat, and delivered a scathing address from the bench.

The suit of Morris C. Mergis against Gen. Louis Fitzgerald for a fee of a million dollars in connection with the sale of the Western Maryland Railroad will come for retrial in Brooklyn in February.

The wage scale committee of the United Mineworkers, Convention has reported in favor of a 12½ per cent. increase in wages, an eight-hour workday and a working contract for a year.

Mrs. Anna Howard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., known as the "baby carriage thief," was sentenced to five years at hard labor.

At a conference of representatives of the insurance departments of a dozen states and the Armstrong investigating committee in New York a movement was begun for uniform insurance laws in all the states.

F. C. Hollister and A. W. Gentry, whose wives have recently been murdered in Chicago, appeared together before the grand jury to give evidence that led to the indictment of the two alleged murderers.

Former Gov James H. Peabody, wife and daughter, at Canyon City, Col., were poisoned by food eaten at breakfast. The Governor recently received several threatening letters.

Capitalists of Duluth, Minn., have secured control of 1,700,000 acres of timberland in the Bahama Islands and lumbering operations will begin at once.

A Philadelphia coroner's jury gave a verdict that Mrs. Anita McMurtrie, who claimed to be the Countess de Beaujuncourt, died of heart disease.

Henry Lee, former president of the Doylestown (Pa.) National Bank, which failed, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

A great library instead of a chapel may be established in Chicago as a memorial to President Harper.

A score of people were injured, some seriously, by the fall of a part of a balcony during a minstrel performance at Fields' Opera House, Washington, Ga.

The trial of a number of weighmasters at the Chicago Stockyards, accused with defrauding shippers, was begun. One of the men confessed.

The wage scale committee of the Mineworkers' Convention has under consideration a request for the reinstatement of thousands of large numbers of resolutions demanding an increase in wages.

A crash of freight trains at Newton Falls, O., caused the death of two men and the fatal injury of a third.

Heavy snow caused a railroad wreck near Denver, Col.

Coroner Mix, of New Haven, Conn., has rendered a final decision, exonerating Mrs. Sarah Jane Robinson, charged with murder, and held control of the case.

The amount paid in the foreign ships that took part in the memorial demonstration in New York harbor in 1893 in honor of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, when three Spanish caravels, representing Columbus' ships, were brought from Spain.

The battleship was the flagship of Admiral Mello, who died a few days ago, the mutiny and held control of the harbor of Rio de Janeiro for some days in 1893.

The Brazilian fleet in the port of Rio Janeiro revolted on the night of September 5, 1893, captured a number of merchant vessels and armed them. Admiral Custodio Jose de Mello was commander-in-chief. The ships on board were loaded with vast stores of arms, ammunition, provisions and coal. One object in view was to levy contributions on the bays of Guanabara and Nicheroy before the roadstead.

On the 6th the fleet attempted to make an arrangement with the Provisional Government of the State of Rio de Janeiro, but failed. Then the land on the bays where Armacao and Nicheroy are similarly situated, rioters and [illegible] ers to the 12th, inclusive. The insurgents were busily returned from the land and every attempt to land was [illegible] The two top floors were flooded and the fire was extinguished without [illegible]. The loss will not exceed $1,000.

FRANCE IS GIVEN A FREE HAND

Her Loyalty to Monroe Doctrine Assured.

TO FORCE MR. GASTRO TO TERMS.

French Government's Course Will Not Be Interpreted as Any Violation of the Monroe Doctrine—M. Taigny, Who Was So Discourteously Treated by Venezuela's President, Expected in Washington.

Washington, D. C. (Special). — Convinced of the sincerity of the assurances received from France regarding her loyalty to the Monroe Doctrine and all that it involves, the Washington government has given the Paris government a free hand in the execution of its program for the collection of the Venezuelan problem.

The conference on this phase of the question occurred sometime ago and Mr. Jusserand, the French ambassador, has final assurance that the efforts of France to obtain diplomatic treatment for her foreign affairs at Caracas will not be interpreted at Washington as in any way violative of the Monroe Doctrine.

The first move in the execution of the French program may be expected at any time, but on this point the French government is observing the strictest secrecy, the orders in this question going direct from Paris and not through the embassy here.

M. Taigny, the retiring French charge, who, it is believed, is now at Curacao, will come to this country on his way to France, and on his arrival in the French capital he will find an invitation from the French ambassador at Washington to spend several days here in conference, in order that M. Jusserand, on whom the burden of an important phase of the Venezuelan negotiations will fall, may have the benefit of the facts about the situation.

It is not unlikely that M. Taigny will also see Secretary Root. When he was here during his visit to this city he was the guest of honor at a large dinner given here by his ambassador, at which the entire Venezuelan legation staff was present to meet him.

The whereabouts of the French ships remains a mystery, so far as the officials of the State Department and French Embassy are concerned, it is stated. It is assumed, however, that they are in daily touch with the ministry of marine at Paris and are waiting an opportune moment to take such action as their instructions may provide for.

At last account Mr. Taigny had not been able to decipher three long cablegrams received on board the Martinque, which contained important instructions from the the foreign office, one of which directed him to await the arrival of a French man-of-war, then on its way to Lagayra, to take him away. Mr. Taigny went on board the French steamship to obtain these instructions, intending to return with them to Caracas and decipher them in the legation, where the cipher code is kept under close guard.

He was not allowed to land, however, as it will be impossible for him to become acquainted with the nature of the instructions he has received in Washington, where he will have access to the embassy code.

633 EMPLOYES BENEFITED.

Carnegie Relief Fund Report Shows $266,290.15 Disbursed.

Pittsburg (Special).—The fourth annual report of the Carnegie Relief Fund, applicable only to the employes of the Carnegie Steel company and its constituent companies—the Pittsburg Limestone Company, Limited; H. C. Frick Coke Company, Oliver Iron Mining Company, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company, Union Railroad, Pittsburg and Connealt Dock Company, and the Keystone Bridge Work—was issued Saturday.

The number of beneficiaries were 633 and the disbursements $266,290.15, as follows: Accident benefits, $66,187.80; death benefits, $2,242; pension allowances, $46,853.35.

The disbursements for 1905 increased over $20,000.

MAY WANT THIRD TERM.

Jacob A. Riis, President's Friend, Makes Significant Statement.

Toledo, Ohio (Special).—Roosevelt must be induced to run for a third term, is the statement made by Jacob A. Riis, the President's close friend and New York newspaper and magazine man. The statement was made during an interview on the war between speculative privileged interests on one side and the people on the other which Mr. Riis describes.

This war, Mr. Riis says, may last three, four and even ten years before the people are victorious. It will wipe out many big ship parties, the first indications of which appear in the refusal of one of the Congressional elections to be held in 1907.

Heat Expands a Rail.

St. Louis (Special).—With a temperature of 72 degrees Saturday, marking the warmest January day ever recorded in St. Louis, five men were injured while removing a heat-expanded steel rail on the Terminal Association road. The rail buckled from the sun and the warm weather and suddenly flew up, striking the five men. Both of the men's legs were broken and one leg each of two others were fractured.

Robert N. Stephens Dead.

Philadelphia (Special)—Word was received here of the death of Bournwouth, Eng., of Robert Neilson Stephens, of this city. Stephens was author of numerous plays for magazines and became a theatrical agent and dramatist in New York in 1893, writing the popular melodrama, "Brodie melodrama, "On the Bowery." Later he wrote "An Enemy to the King," which was produced by E. H. Sothern, and "The Ragged Regiment," produced at the Herald Square Theatre, New York.

Five Burglars Surprised.

Chicago (Special).—One burglar was killed and another fatally wounded at Desplaines, a suburb of Chicago, in a battle between detectives of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and five men detected in an attempt to steal from a repair shop of the railway company. The detectives had surrounded the shop and the fight began when the thieves attempted to escape with the plunder. The three men not wounded escaped after they had exhausted their ammunition.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Progress Made in Transportation.

The United States leads the world, both in the present mileage and the recent growth of its railways. This is shown in a report on "The Transportation Routes and Systems of the world," issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It points out that of the total railway mileage of the world, aggregating in 1904 543,000, there were 211,074 miles in the United States, 33,323 miles in European Russia, 22,097 miles in Germany, 28,102 in France, 26,950 in India, 24,120 in Austria-Hungary, 22,634 in the United Kingdom, 19,011 in Canada, 15,590 in Africa, 14,114 in Australia, 11,599 in Argentina, 10,356 in Mexico, 9,067 in Italy, 9,098 in Brazil, 7,697 in Sweden, 7,322 in Siberia, Manchuria and the other former Asiatic possessions of Russia, 6,495 in Japan and 1,176 in China.

The growth of the railways in the United States has been very rapid. Beginning in 1835, with 1,000 miles, the number steadily grew, and in the decade 1895-1905 it doubled and then rapidly came up to the present number, which represents an outlay of 11 2-3 billions of dollars out of an aggregate cost of 37 billions for the entire world.

The total tonnage of vessels flying the American flag increased from 5,212,000 tons in 1815 to 6,856,541 tons in 1905. This increase is due to the increase in the tonnage of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade. The tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade fell from 2,348,858 in 1855 to 943,750 tons in 1905.

Freight rates on both land and sea have decreased. The rate per bushel of wheat from New York to Liverpool was about 10 cents in 1873 and about one cent in 1905.

The amount of passengers and freight transported has increased considerably. During the last year railways in the country reported 719,654,951 passengers and 1,300,000,000 tons of freight. In 1885 the number of passengers carried was 351,427,688 and of freight 437,000,000 tons.

Congress of Mothers.

At the annual meeting of the executive council of the National Congress of Mothers it was decided to recommend that the next International Congress of Mothers be held in Washington.

The sessions of the annual conference to be held in Los Angeles on May 7 to 12 were decided upon. Among those then are Mrs. W. S. Hefferan of Chicago, chairman of the educational committee, and Judge Lindsay of the Denver (Col.) Juvenile Court.

It was decided also to inaugurate in February the publication of a monthly magazine devoted to the purpose of the organization.

Statehood Hearing Stormy.

There was a stormy meeting of the House Committee on Territories, Chairman Hamilton and Representative Lloyd of Missouri, democrat, coming to blows. Mr. Hamilton's former position on Statehood.

Former Governor Murphy of Arizona declared it was useless to appear before the committee as the verdict was agreed and sealed against them. He denounced as false the charge of corruption made against the Arizona men who oppose Joint Statehood.

House May Save Frigate.

The House unites in a plea to the frigate Constitution on convening. The chaplain, in his prayer, eulogized the old ship. It was followed by the presentation of a handsomely prepared petition; from the Hon. Mr. McCall (Mass.), Mr. Sultzer (N. Y.), and she adoption of a resolution from the committee on Rules, directing the House Committee on Naval Affairs to ascertain the annual cost of proper care for the old frigate.

Rixey Surgeon General.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

Solicitor for the Department of State—James B. Scott, California.

Attorney for Southern District, Indian Territory—George R. Walker.

Surgeon General and Chief Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Medical Inspector Presley M. Rixey, United States Navy.

Secretary Taft, in reply to a Senate resolution, said members of the Philippine Commission had agreed among themselves that it would be impossible for them to make investments in the Philippines.

Mayor Todd, of San Juan, Porto Rico, has a committee that on account of the frequent changes in judicial and other officials in Porto Rico everything is in a tangle.

E. S. Benson, general auditor of the Panama Railroad, testified before the International Canal commission at the Senate.

Baron Rosen, representing his associates at the Portsmouth Peace Conference, presented a punch bowl to the Mayflower.

Secretary of War Taft appeared before the House Committee on Insular Affairs in favor of the Cooper bill, which places the control of the Philippines in the hands of the governor general of the islands.

The Senate Committee on Canals has decided not to force Rodney Bigelow to divulge the source of his information regarding the Panama Canal.

Shortage in the rice and silk crops has caused a famine affecting 2,700,000 inhabitants of three provinces in Northern Japan.

Secretary of War Root says the consular service is afflicted with eminent but unfit men in favor of the service.

The method of acquiring supplies for the Panama Canal was the subject of criticism before a Senate committee.

European statesmen and educators have joined in a petition to President Roosevelt to bring about "the concert of the European powers for the defense and protection for the Armenians and others in the Ottoman Empire."

Strong representations were made by the Cuban Minister to Secretary Root concerning the alleged discrimination in Key West of a number of striking Cuban cigarmakers.

Senator Tillman offered his resolution in the Senate for the investigation of the Morris incident, and it was laid on the table by a vote of 54 to 8.

The House passed a resolution asking the Naval Affairs Committee to ascertain the annual cost of properly caring for the frigate Constitution.

The Urgent Deficiency bill as reported to the House provides that the eight-hour law shall not apply to the canal force.

The Keep Commission submitted its report criticising the value of certain parts of the Agricultural Department crop reports.

Secretary Taft, president of the American National Red Cross Society, submitted a report to Congress on the affairs of that organization for 1905.

LUKE WRIGHT'S GREAT MISSION

His Work As First Ambassador To Japan.

JAPAN IS AFTER THE ISLANDS.

High Authority on Foreign Affairs of Government Says Roosevelt Is Sending Representative to Mikado's Court to Sound Japanese on Proposition to Dispose of Islands to Oriental Government.

Washington, D. C. (Special)—The announcement of the appointment of Judge Luke E. Wright to be the first ambassador of the United States to Japan has caused considerable gossip in official circles. It has gone so far as to cause a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate to intimate that behind this appointment is a policy of President Roosevelt which will cause a complete change in our colonial or insular connections. This authority announces that by sending Judge Wright to Japan, a man who has long been a member of the Philippine Commission and lately governor of the islands, and therefore perfectly familiar with the situation in the East, the President is willing to look into the proposition of Japan acquiring the Philippine Islands.

The authority does not go so far as to state that the President has been determined to sell, exchange or dispose of the islands to Japan or to any other nation, but it does assert that our new Ambassador will be instructed to sound in a diplomatic way the Mikado's exact position in the matter. If, through diplomatic channels, it develops that the islands can be disposed of in an honorable manner the matter will be laid before Congress, for the President can do nothing without consent of Congress, and the problem of what to do with the Philippines may be solved.

A dispatch from Birmingham, England, hinting that Japan is again anxious to acquire the Philippines by sale or exchange, is evidently based upon the rumors and gossip that has been current in Washington ever since President Roosevelt changed his mind in regard to Mr. Leishman to the land of the cherry-blossom. The President could not have made a better choice for an ambassador to Japan than in view the disposition of the Philippines. Judge Wright knows the conditions there thoroughly. He also knows the feelings and desires of Japan in the matter, and is diplomat enough to negotiate with the Mikado's representatives, if any deal is intended. It is not expected that the administration at this time will disclose any secret instructions to be given to the new ambassador, and denials of any intention to part with the Philippines will undoubtedly come thick and fast. But the authority on which the above statements are given is sufficient for its publication now.

In accepting the new appointment Governor General Wright sacrifices $3,000 a year in compensation. It is believed that Congress will accept the recommendation of Secretary Root that, in connection with the elevation of the American Legation of Tokio to the rank of an embassy, the compensation of the incumbent be raised from $12,000 to $17,500; but, as Governor General Wright's salary is $20,500, he will still be suffering a considerable financial loss. Governor and Acting Governor General Ide's present salary is $15,000 per annum, so that if he should be promoted he will benefit in salary to the extent of $5,000.

Governor General Wright will succeed at Tokio Lloyd C. Griscom, who was promoted from American minister at that place to be American ambassador at Rio. Mr. Griscom is at present on leave of absence in this country, and the office at Tokio is in charge of Mr. Laughlin, the second secretary of legation.

DOWIE HAS BEEN DEPOSED.

Former Head of Zion City Said to Squandered Fortune.

Chicago (Special).—John Alexander Dowie has been permanently removed from financial control of Zion City industries, according to assertions given to big creditors by financial agents of the community. The appointment of the triumvirate, with power to control, it is now declared, merely cloaked Dowie's accession to the demands of Zion City and its creditors that all business affairs be taken from his hands, leaving him religious leadership.

"Dowie has squandered money in a most profligate manner," said a creditor. "His trip around the world cost him a fortune. He drew on the treasury for it and the trip to New York and the recent trip to